CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1962.

THERE IS, for a day or two, a lull in the news markets hands of eight hundred thousand men, and yet with People await events with anxiety, but, we trust, with- four hundred infantry regiments, numbering not more out undue depression, for we are now at the most trying than three hundred and fifty thousand men, the several point of our history. As all felt, the first few months States and the Confederacy, are pushed for arms. of 1862 are the most trying. They have been pregnant Why is this? The arms are somewhere, and they with reverses, and we cannot pretend to say with Mc- ought to be brought out. If A has a public weapon Clellan that our forces have suffered their lest defeat, or and does not himself use it, let him give it to B, or "made their last retreat. We must only hope for the somebody else who will. There are hands all through state, weakened by furloughs given to troops re-enlist- arms in the country. Inferior as we are to the Northpower and confidence which a sense of adequate force these men we want, if not the best weapons, at least alone can give. By next month our men actually in the best the country can give, the best she has to give, service will exceed those now actually present by some, and from this it follows that any man having in his temporary weakness of our lines, with the advantages return, unless he holds it for some military purpose auwhich it has given the enemy, President Davis alludes thorized by law, apart from the dishonesty of retaining very plainly as the main cause of our recent reverses .- what is not his own, is guilty of aiding and abetting He congratulates Congress that the evil may now be the enemy, by weakening our cause to the extent at said to be substantilly at an end, and that we shall not least of the soldier whom he keeps out of the field, for again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength | want of the arms with which he ought to be equipped. diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster-short en- After arms the great necessity is powder. To make

war has been secured in sufficient quantities, must be great difficulty, but it turned out as we stated in an regarded as highly gratifying, while there is too much article upon the subject that the amount of su'phur truth in his remark that the surrender at Reanoke Island among the sugar planters, or their factors, was ample defenoing (of Shaw from any imputations upon his supply. Charcoal can, of course, be obtained in any courage or fidelity, because we have thought, and still quantity. Nitre is now the difficulty. It is produced think, and have good authority for thinking, that such naturally in caves in warm climates, mostly in India. imputations did him serious injustice. But on the oth- somewhat in the caves in our own Southern States, er hand, from all we can learn, it would be folly to as- but not in sufficent amount. In North Germany sert that Col. Shaw, while at Roanoke Island, distin- Scandanavia, and perhaps elsewhere, it is made in beds of so important a post to a mere civilian Colonel seems | bed in good producing order, requires at least a year to us the height of fatuity on the part of the superior and a half or two years, so that these should be made authorities. The tremendous loss inflicted on the ene at once. There is no time to be last. In the meantime my, even as it was, shows what might have been done all the saltpetre in the bands of private individuals had there been a second line of works upon which our sold at a very mederate price. As to the composition o forces as they fell back might have made a stard and nitre beds, we will take it as an especial favour, if Dr. cases. awaited reinforcements. The way in which Major Hill's Emmons will be so kind as to furnish as with a simple three guns stood for a day the fire of heavy guns from formula, which we will publish, and keep standing for twenty-seven steamers, proves what can be done by well the direction of our people. We feel assured that the served works. We suppose there will be an investiga- Doctor will do so at an early day. tion, and we will look for it with interest.

there, Thompson confronted one of the party, Mr. Gil- pect so highly, but the fact is so, and is so felt. lican, and remarked, " Now I am ready for the man a wound from which he died, at half-past eleven o'clock dy would have spoiled everything. the same night, the blow with the knife having been inflieted a little after five o'clock in the evening.

Thompson was fully committed on the charge of character, and, as we harn, leaves a wife and family.

iz d, and two more will probably do so before night.

at the forts and in South Carolina, but as we have not men appointed from civil life. He was not a military cluding the Exchange Hotel were destroyed. The loss is skill; and, by his gallant bearing on that occasion, while

authorized by our State Convention to be raised for los orders from General Wise. cal service at the batteries below the town of Wilmington. We should thank that this would furnish an opportunity for service that the circumstances of many would lead them to prefer to any other. The gentlemen who propose to raise the companies are too well known to require any commendation from us. The sooner coast :these companies are organized the better.

Con. Snaw .- The Newbern Progress learns that Col. Shaw is a Northern man, having been only fifteen ly informed about the first matter, but not about the here when a mere boy, or almost a child. The associate editor of this paper recollects that Dr. Shaw was in this | FEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That to meet the expens-State as long as he can recollect any thing.

of seeing Captain John A. Richardson, commander of the Commissioners under this ordinance, were necessary for the "Baden Artiflery," now in service at Confederate lic treasury. Provided, that application shall have first that his company, en masse, rank and file, without an after said application. abroad, who shall despair of ultimate success. The Bladen Artillery is a full and fine looking, as well as a patriotic company. The ball of re-enlistment is fairly started here and will keep rolling.

The following are the companies of the 28thRegiment that have already re-entered for the war:- Companies B, C, D, E, G, and K, commanded respectively enemy by Captains Edwards, Lowe, Montgomery, Barringer Martin and Moody. Two other companies are, we that martial law is extended over the cities of Norfolk and learn in process of re-organization, and will probably ten miles from said cities, and all civil jurisdiction and the shares are lower. Virginia sixes 64, North Carolina 72. complete their arrangements this evening.

We understand that the regiment is to receive the compliment of a serenade this evening after dress pa.

WE HAD the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting and greeting Lient. Col. Price, Lieut. Townshend and other friends, paroled prisoners from Roanoke. Col. Price, we are sorry to say, looks worsted; like a brave man upon whose spirit disaster has preyed, but without weak ening his devotion to the cause. The younger officer look well, and are, no doubt, ready to go into the field as soon as relieved from their parole. All speak highly of the way in which Major Hill worked his battery .-That was the only battery engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, and, with its small armament, it held them well at bay. The fault of our defensive arrangements was, that none of our batteries swept either of the two Southern landings. An attempt made to land within by a shower of grape. Who was to blame? Who lorange of Major Hill's battery, was promptly repulsed cated the batteries? Not Col. Shaw.

Daily Journal, 27th ult.

ARMS AND OTHER THINGS .- There are -- there were -or at least there ought to have been, a sufficient number of good muskets and bayonets in the several U.S. Armories South, in the State armories, and among the people, all public arms, to have put good weapons in the

best for a few weeks yet. Our army is in a transition the Confederacy stretched out to grasp all the good ing for the war; wanting the reinforcements that are era Union in mere numbers, we have, and we will have rapidly gathering to swell its ranks; wanting the no lack of good and true men to fill our ranks, but for thing not lar from one) undred thousand men. To this possession any public arm which he does not promptly

that requires three ingredients, nitre, charcoal and sul The assurance of the President that the material of phur. At first it was thought that sulphur was the must be felt to be d oply humiliating. We have been for all military purposes, apart from all other sources of guished him elf either as a very energetic or able com- composted in a certain way, and taken in payment mander; and we must say, that to commit the defence of public taxes at a stipulated rate. But to get a nitre had any of our batteries swept the lower landings or ought to be given freely to the government, or at least

THE Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday morning, has a Inquest.-Yesterday forenoon, (Friday, the 28th long piece about the fight at Roanoke Island, in which ult..) Coroner R. J. Jones held an inquest over the a great deal is said about General Wise and General body of Jos. James, an Logineer on the Wilmington Wise's Legion. New this is all flummery. The only and Manchester Railroad, who came to his death from orders that Col. Shaw got from General Wise were the effects of a blow, inflicted the evening before, by a obeyed. Of the much talked of Wise Legion only knile in the hands of James Thompson. The facts, as three hundred men were engaged in the main fight. Of testified to before the coroner's jury, appeared to be that the engineering on the island, none was done by North on the evening of the occurrence, Thompson invited the | Carolinians. The work at which the stand was made deceased, together with three or four others, to go with web, as we learn, planned by a Virginian-Lieut. Selhim to the City Hotel and take a drink. One of the den-a good and true and brave man, who has sealed party replied " No, I have money enough to pay for my his devotion with his life's blood. Such articles as that own drinks." The deceas d replied to Thompson's in- which forms the leader of the Enquirer of the 25th, are vitation, "Yes, let's go and take a drink with him," wrong, foolish, and calculated to do much barm. We after which they all repaired to the hotel; when arrived dislike to talk so about a cotemporary which we res-

that insulted me down street," at the same time making Our gallant volunteers in this vicinity are coming a thrust at Mr. Giffican's throat with a knife. Mr. forward in the noblest manner to re-enlist for the war. Gillican turned to retreat. While doing so, Thompson From all the indications the per centage in all our registruck at him a second time. Mr. G. having got out ments who will not re-enter will be small. The Ordiof his reach, Thompson whiched immediately round and nance, as passed by the Convention, is received with remarked, "Damn you, I can whip the whole crowd," much favour by the volunteers, but the Ordinance cristriking the deceased as he did so, in the neck, inflicting | ginally reported by the Military Committee of that bo-

on the courage and fidelity of Col. Shaw, the commander of the 8th Regiment N. C. Troops, and senior efficer "Willial Murder." The deceased bore an excellent on Roancke Island. We have endeavoured to find out the truth about this matter, and, so far as we can find. RESIDENTED IN THE 28TH REGIMENT .- We learn these reports do Col. Shaw the gravest injustice. We that Captain Moody's and Captain Montgomery's com- are bound to believe that this is done unintentionally. panies of the 28th Regiment have entered for the war, but it is none the less an injustice. We have the auor for two years after the expiration of their present thority of those who saw Col. Shaw during the whole term of service. The same movement is going on spir- fight-whose position gave them opportunities of cb- tween a body of Texas Rangers and Federal troops. Seve- quite a number killed and wounded, but owing to the conitedly in other companies and we are not without a con- servation, and whose courage and fidelity no one in this ral of the latter were killed and wounded. fident expectation that nearly all will promptly re-enter section will question, to the fact that Col. Shaw bore for the war. Full six companies have already re-organ. himself as a brave and true man, - as brave and true a man as there was on the island. If he failed in milita-A smaller movement is progressing in our regiments by knowledge, he did so in common with many other got the definite details we are unable at present to do engineer, and cannot be held responsible for any defect in our field works or other defensive arrangements. In SEE CALLS for run to make up the three companies truth, even on the day of battle be was acting under

> WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of Robert Strange, Esq., for the following copy of an ordinance passed by the State Convention, which may be of some interest to the people of this town,-and of other towns on our

AN ORDINANCE CONFERRING ON THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF WILL.

of Wilmington shall have power to place obstructions in the years a resident of the South. The Progress is correct- river, and to erect, or to complete if already in process of erection, an work or works, upon or at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, or around, near or within the said town, last. Col. Shaw is a northern man by birth, but has which they may deem necessary for the defence thereof, and also, for the like purpose to purchase cannon, powder. resided in this State for over forty years, having come ball and other munitions of war. Provided, that the said obstructions are placed in the river with the consent of the Confederate officer in command.

es, &c., the Commissioners shall have power to borrow money and to lay tox+s, &c. SEC 3. Be it further ordained, That whenever the com-

the State defense, the same shall be a charge upon the pub-Point, and the further pleasure of hearing from him, been made to the Confederate Government, and they shall have failed to assume the payment of the same six months exception, had entered for the war. With this spirit SEC. 4. That the provisions of this ordinance be extended is so great among the ouvriers, that serious fears are enterto the Commissioners of the towns of Newbern and Wash-

> cation under similar circumstances. Ev the President of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States has writ of habeas corpus in cities in danger of an attack by the pots will soon be heard and heeded by the Imperial govern-

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby proclaim Portsmouth and the surrounding country to the distance of privilege of the writ of habeas corpus are hereby declared to be suspended with the limits aforesaid.

This proclamation will remain in force until otherwise ordered. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand SEAL. | and seal, at the City of Richmond, on this twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ATTTENTION : Thirty-First Regiment North Carolina Troops. Officers and privates belonging to the 31st Regiment North Carolina Troops, who are on furlough, or who have had declared martial law over Western Tennessee. scaped from Roanoke Island, will report to me on the 3rd

day of March next, at Lumberton, N. C.

By order of Maj. Gen. Benj. Huger. C. GODWIN. Capt. Commanding Co. A., 31st Reg't N. C. T.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb. 25, 1862. N. B .- All officers and privates in Wake, Orange, Harnett and other Counties convenient, will report to Lieut. Bryant, at Raleigh, on the 2d day of March next, prepared to take the cars en route for Lumberton.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY gratefully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars, from Messrs. Fulton & price will decline to the usual figures. collected by these gentlemen to reinburse the Sisters for are unknown. the losses which they sustained by the late conflagration. - Charleston Courier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE ENEMY OCCUPY NASHVILLE. RICHMOND, VA . Feb 2 th, 1862. The Lynchburg Republican has a special dispa ch dated Bristol, Tennessee, to-day, stating that the enemy occupied

Nashville on Sunday last. The Confederates taken prisoners at Fort Denelson number about 7,000; killed 500, and wounded 1,500. The every admits a less of f cm 6,000 to 10,000 killed and

wounded on their side. Gen. Floyd saved all of his command except the 2 th Mississippi and Guy and Jackson's batteries,—they are pri-

RICEMOND, VA., Feb. 26, 1862. Congress proceedings, to-day, are unimportant. The President has not yet sent in his cabinet appoint-

ments. The opinion prevails in well informed circles that an entire re cast of the cabinet will be made. Strong outside pressure favor To mb for the Secretary of War. It to lay before the public my official report of the several is believed to be the earnest desire of the President to divide the cabinet appointments among the most prominent | tion of the usages of the government, but feel that the and capable of former political parties.

probably to be tendered a place. The following cast of the cabinet is generally reported: motive which induces its publication. Berjamin, Fecretary of State. Lee, Secretary of War.

H. V. Johnson, Attorney General. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury. Henry, of Kentucky, Post Master General. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. FIGHMOND, VA., Feb. 27th, 1862. The Senate has confirmed A. P. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew,

ooth from North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals. A resolution has upan mously passed the Senate to enterain no peace propositions excluding any portion of the soil of the Confederate States, and declaring that the war will be continued until the enemy is expelled from the Confede-

le the House, Mr. Miles, chairman of the military comgitter, reported a bill creating the office of Commanding General in the Confederate army during the war. The indications are strong that the bill will pass. Pend ing its adoption, the House went into secret session.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 27th, 1862. President Davis has issued his proclamation declaring

It is understood that Congress, to-day, passed an act au- work was in need of more heavy pieces. thorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus, in certain

-THE ARMY IN THE WAST-DOINGS AT WASH-INGTON-SKIRMISH NEAR OCCOQUAN-GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON-EFFECTS OF THE STORM, &c. NORFOLK, Feb. 27 .- The flag of truce to-day from Fortress Mouroe brings Northern papers of yesterday.

Sixty passengers, principally women and children, up in the flag of truce boat.

The New York Herald advances the opinion that a great battle will soen occur near Nashville.

The Confederate troops were actively engaged at Columous on Monday, for an important movement. A flag of ruce had been sent from Columbus by the Confederates to he Federal gunboats. Some of the Southern officers went on board and had a consultation for two hours with the Federal officers. The squadron then left.

President Lincoln signed, on Tuesday, the Treasury Note "I for two hundred millions. The fifty millions previously sued will be recognized as a legal tender.

A bill passed the House on Tuesday, prohibiting all military officers from restoring fugitives from service; thus vir tually repealing the fugitive slave law. A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Commit-

tee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an export duty of three cents per pound on cottop, and that no cotton shall be sent away until the tax is

been sent to the Illinois penitentiary at Alton, and to re-

cents per pound. Liverpool is 204,970 bales. The quantity of cotton at sea at last the enemy made a vigorous assault against the right upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and a

at this date last year there were 310,000 bales. NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- The North Star arrived to-day from | Col. Sie Carock, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes' | occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and be Aspinwall, and she brings \$759,000 in specie. The intelligence from the South Pacific coast announces that peace reigns from Foundar to Uruguay. There is a strong feeling against the Spanish Government because it

has threatened to recorquer all bur former provinces. all telegraph lines in the United States. A skirmish occurred on Tuesday near the Occ quan, be-

The nomination of General Winfield Scott as an addition-

amount of property was destroyed, and many buildings, in-Church, in East Boston, was blown down during the same night, demolishing the smaller tower. Two thousand bales | barrasment in our after operations. of cotton and eighty thousand bushels of corn and cats

were among the goods destroyed. A tearific storm raged throughout the North on Monday, | of a large number of fresh troops, greatly increasing the causing great destruction to property in New York and Stocklyn. Buildings and steeples were blown down, shipring damaged, and great injury caused to buildings in Washington, Baltimore, and other cities.

Bosros, Feb. 25 .- The ship Grotto, from Havre, two origs, and three schooners, are ashore in Martha's Vineyard Sound. The sea is breaking over them. Another new gua-boat has been finished and had arrived

Four gun-boats left New York on Saturday for Key West. The New York Herald warns the Federal Congress that his is no time to allow the mport of foreign goods to increase, and says that in a few months the exports of food

to Europe may cease; and if cotton is not ready to take their place, the deficiency will have to be supplied by gold. FURTHER FROM THE NORTH. Norfolk, VA., Feb. 28th, 1862.

The Federal steamer Express is reported as having been | boats got within range of their guns. Our entire line of lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia during the gale of the batteries then opened fire. The guns of both parties were

The steamer Hoboken, engaged in laying the telegraph to picces. The crew were saved by the steamer Spanlding, air filled with shells, which fell thick and close all arou d The attempt to lay the telegraph cable across Chesapeake | the position of our batteries. The fight continued, the enemy

The Faderal gunboat Forbes is ashere at Nag's Head. One ship, four brigs and two schooners are ashore at

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Feb. 7th, says that the distress at Rouen and Lyons tained of disturbances. Many mills have stopped for want ington, or any other towns that may make the same appli- of cotton, and many thousands are out of employment .-The correspondent says that unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel they must starve, and that unless Gen. McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the Washington government will be exposed to a pressure from France, several shocks, making her metal ring and timbers crack, and perhaps England. The people of France are losing when the whole line gave way and fell rapidly back from confidence in the Northern government to put down the revby law vested in the President the power to suspend the olution, and the cry for help from the manufacturing de- first severe and close conflict of our heavy guns and the

> NEW YORK, Feb. 26 - There is a sparm in the money market, and bankers are lending all their money at seven per cent. Enquiries for Federal and State Stocks are active .-Missouri and Tennessee are lower. The leading Railroad

[SEC-ND DISPATCH.] STHL FURTHER FROM THE NORTH AND WEST-THE NEW YORK HERALD BLUSTERING-THE FEDE-RAL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNEASY.

&c., &c. NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 28th, 1862. Northern papers of the 17th inst. have been received. There were no movements on the 26th of the Army of ST. Louis, Feb. 26 .- A dispatch from Fort Donelson says

that a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville, and that the Governor had burned all the State documents and retreated to Murfreesboro'. Gen. Grant CHICAGO, Feb. 28th .- It is reported that the Confederates will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis .-Forces are concentrating at Memphis, and the streets have

been barricaded with cotton bales. The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The Governor had made attracted my attention by his energy and the judgment with a patriotic and spirited war speech. The mortar fleet is New York, Feb. 27 .- The cotton market shows more tone and stability. Sales of 1,000 bales at 23 cents for middling upland. The Herald says that in a very short time we will

to send Europe her usual supply for the year, and then the Washington, Feb. 26.—The Committee of Ways and Means are laboring at the tax bill. Its principal features

Secretary Chase says that the actual payments average

of several debts, amounting to twenty-six millions and a half. The floating debt exceeds forty millions of dollars, for which certificates of debt are to be sesued.

A general bankrupt hill will be reported at an early day ESCAPE OF GEN. GEO. B. JOHNSON-DASHING FEAT OF CAPT. MORGAN, &c. AUGUSTA, GEO., Feb. 28, 1862.

The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says that Gen. George Bushwood Johnson had escaped from Fort Donelson and arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday. Heavy rains on the roads from Na hville had greatly

damaged the bridges.

The bridge over Rock viver fell with the train, killing Lieut. Col. Johnson and wounding several others. Capt. John W. Mergan dashed into Nashville on Monday, and captured twenty-five Federals.

From the Memphis Appeal. THE BATTLES OF FORT DONELSON :- GEN. PIL-LOW'S REPORT!

MEMPHIS, February 25, 1862. EDITORS APPEAL :- There is so much anxiety felt by the country, so much misapprehension in the public mind as to the results of the battles fought at Fort Donelson, and so much excitement among the friends and relatives of those surrendered, that I deem it proper conflicts. This I am aware is irregular, and in violadoubting but that the government will approve of the

GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier-General. COLUMBIA, TENN , February 18, 1862. Capt. Clarance Derrick, Assistant Adjutant-General : On the 8th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered me to prooperations of the forces under my command at Fort Donelfound the work on the river battery unfinished and whelly too weak to resist the force of heavy artillery. I found a artillerists, and those that were there, were not well inplaced the artiflery companies under active course of in- ground. truction is the use of their guns. I detailed Capt. Ross Martial Law in Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding ammunition having been procured by my orders from Nash-

The armsment of the batteries consisted of eight 32-

A field-work of very contracted dimensions had been tack and carry it. and lay open to a fire of artiflery from every direction ex- (cavalry), gallantly charged the battery, supported by a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the

These works, pushed with the utmost possible energy, the entrenchments. were not quite completed, nor my troops all in position, though nearly so when Brig. Gen. Floyd. my senior officer, reached that station. The works were laid off with judgment and skill by Maj. Gi'mer, were well executed, and designed for the defense of the rear of the work, the only vancing to take possession of this portion of his work. He jection being to the length of the line, which, however, subsequently ensued in the defense of the position. I had placed Brig. Gen. Euckner in command of the right wing, and Brig Gen. Johnson in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a de-

The New York Revold says that General Tilghman has force around and against the entire line of outer works. THE BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES. NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- More confidence is felt in the cot- sponded to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery. Af severe, and leaving not less than 5000 of the enemy dead render it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement ton trade. Middling Uplands are quoted at from 22 to 23 ter several hours of firing between the art llery of the two and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all of the army. When the war first broke out many of along the line, which was kept up and increased in volume his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such LIVERPOOL. Feb. 7 .- The stock of American cotton at from one end of the line to the other fer several hours, when | conflict and courage has perhaps never before occurred

Alabama, and Co'. Head's Tennessee regiments of volun- fore we could prepare to leave, after taking in the woundteers, and Capt. Macey's field battery. my here and everywhere around the line. The result of cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops the day's work pretty well tested the strength of our de- all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the fensive line, and established, beyond question, the gallantry The Lincoln Government has taken military possession of of the entire command, all of whom to ght well at every portion of the line. The loss sustained by our forces in this engagement was not large, our men being mostly un- out sleep. der the shelter of the rifle pits; but we, nevertheless, had inned fighting which followed, it was impossible to get any official report of the casualties of the day. On the same day our battery on the river was engaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively cannon-Dixon, of the Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the battery. This officer had been on duty for some months at the post, and had showd great energy and precessional estimated at \$870,000. The great tower of the Catholic directing the operations of the day under my orders, had ustly earned for himself high distinction His death was a

> On the 28th we had quet, but we saw the smoke of a large number of gunboats and steamboats at a short distance below. We also received reliable information of the arrival streng a of the enemy's forces, already said to be from

> THE BATTLE WITH THE GUNBOATS. On the 13th these reinforcements were seen advancing to their position in the line of investment; and, while this was being done, six of the enemy's fron-cased gunboats were and in line of battle, and the sixth some distance to the rear. When the gunbeats arrived within a mile and a half of the ort, they opened fire on the batteries. My orders to the officers. Capis. Shueter and Stankovitch, who commanded the lower battery, of eight guns, and Capt. Ross, the upper battery, of four guns, were to hold their fire until the enemy's guoboats should come within point blank range. This they did, though the ordeal of holding their fire while the enemy's shot and shell fell thick around their position, was a severe restraint upon their patrietic impulses. But, nevertheless, our batteries made no response till the gunwell served. The enemy constantly advancing, dailyeving direct fire against our batteries from his line of five gunboats; while the sixth boat, moving up in the rear, kept the shell from fifteen heavy rifled guns, tearing up our parapets and plunging deep into the earth around and over our batteries for nearly two bours, and until his boats had reached within the distance of one hundred and fifty yards of our batteries. Having come in such close conflict, I could distinctly see the effects of our shot upon his iron-cased from our heavy guns to one of his boats, when she instantiv shrunk back and drifted helpless below the line. Several shot struck another boat, tearing her iron case and making her timbers crack, and aplintering them as by a stroke of lightning, when the two fell back. Then a third received our fire until they passed out of range. Thus ended the enemy's gunboats, testing their strength and the power of heavy gues to resist them. The shot from our 32-pound guns produced but little effect; they struck and reboundd, apparently doing but little damage; but I am satisfied from close observation that the timbers of the framework did not, and could not, withstand the shock from the 10 inch columbiad or 32-pound rifled guns. These gunboats never renewed the attack. I learn from citizens living on the river below that one of the injured boats was sunk, and that others had to be towed to Cairo. This information may or may not be true, but it is certain that all of the boats were repulsed and driven back after a most vigorous and determined attack, and that two of the boats were badly damaged, and that a third was move or less injured. It is difficult to estimate the gallant bearing and heroic conduct of the officers and men of our batteries, who so well and so persistently fought our guns until the enemy's

determined advance brought his boats and guns into such close and desperate conflict. Where all did their duty so well, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The captains already named, and their lieutenants, (whose names for want of official reports I cannot give) all deserve the highest commendation.

Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now at Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post by Major-General Polk,) commanded one of the guns, and particularly which he handled his gun. The wadding having given out. he pulled off his coat and rammed it down as wadding, and thus kept up the fire till the enemy were finally repulsed. On the evening of this day we received information of the arrival of additional reinforcements of infantry, cavalry be in possession of two millions of bales, captured at Sa- and light artillery, by steamboat, all of which were disemvannah, Charleston, Memphis, &c., and that we will be able barked a short distance below our position.

THE BATTLE OF DOVER. On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy throwing his for-On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We lead the conflict but having received no leading for said soldiers. All such favors will be thankfully received. one million and a half per day yet, and that a rearages have were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prison- lantly throughout the conflict, but having received no

largely accumulate, causing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and official reports from him I cannot give detailed operations of the command. I have a largely accumulated to the command. largely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated, capsing serious trouble and distress. ers to amount to first the certainlargely accumulated the certainlargely accumulated the certain-

> At a courcil of the general officers, called by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy batt'c next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were massed in encam; ment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leasing our position. We knew that he bad massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the center of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a haif miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road he had in position a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these, encampments on the roads, was a thick undergrowth of brush and black

jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre any considerable body of troops. The plan of attack agreed upon and directed by General forces of our left wing, I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col Forrest's brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General Buckner, with extraordinary circumstances of the case justily a de- our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces Edwin H. Frving, of Tennessee, has been mentioned as parture from usage so far as to publish the report, not on the Winn's Ferry road; that the forces under Col. Helman, should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

in this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his rereas would be along his line of investment toward the ann's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when by ceed to Fort Doneison and take command of that post. his a tack in flank and rear, we could cut up the enemy and On the 9th inst. I arrived at that place. In deviling the put him completely to rout. Accordingly dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At five o'clook A. M., of the son, it is proper to state the condition of that work, and lith, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less of the forces constituting its garrison. When I arrived I than one ball hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line or battle and while I en inch columbiad and thirty-two pound rifle gun had not was moving against him without any formation for the enbeen mounted. Deep gloom was banging over the command, and the troops were areally depressed and demorabled by the circumstances attending the surrender of Fort Benry and the manner of retiring from that place. My first position and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly attention was given to the necessity of strengthening this two hours before I made any decided advance upon him .work, and mounting the two heavy guns, and to the con- He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both struction of defensive works to protect the rear of the river armies at this portion of the field was heavy. The enemy's battery. I imparted to the work, all the energy which it particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has was possible to do, laboring day and night with the whole the battle with Gen. Floyd. The enemy having been forced command. The battery was without a competent number to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not struct d in the use of their guns. To provide for this want | retreat but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both with his company of artillerists to the command of one of sides, and it consumed the day till tw-lve o'clock to drive the river batteries. These heavy guns being mounted and him back as far as the center where Gen. Buckner's comprovision made for working them, and a proper supply of | mand was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to ville. I felt myself prepared to test the effect of the fire of hear Gen. Buckder's command open fire in his rear, which the heavy metal against the enemy's gunboats, though the sot taking place I feared some misapprehension of orders, dition which they have produced. Enough is known of and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. po inders, three 32-pound carronades, one 10-inch columbi- Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work taking ad, and one rifle gun of 32-pound caliber. The selection of shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Winn's road, it been the preparations for defense. The hope is still en-FROM THE NORTH-ARRIVAL OF A FLAG OF TRUCE the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While its having been forced to retire better, as I learncommand of the river was favorable, the site was com- ed from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving manded by the heights above and below on the river, and by a community continuous range of hills all around the work to its ner immediately to move his command round to the rear of unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of the bastery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and at- our people have surrendered without a desperate effort

constructed for the garrison to pretect the battery, but this field-work was commanded by the hills already referred to, cent from the hills below. To guard against the effects or body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, absence, of that exact information which can only be ire of artillery from these heights a fine of defense works taking six pieces of artillery, four brass and twenty-four afforded by official reports, it would be premature to consisting of rolle pits and abattis for infantry, detached on iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this our right, but continuous on our left, with defenses for our | position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine light artillery, were laid off by Maj. Gi'mer-Engineer of and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour will be, until that information is received. In the mean-Gen. A. S. Johnston's staff, but on duty with me at the post | with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This | time, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward -around the rear of the battery and on the heights from position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened. which artillery could reach our battery and inner field work, called off farther pursuit after seven and a half hours of and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we enveloping the inner work and the town of Dover, where | continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were | our principal supplies of quarter and commissary stores called off orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in

of the enemy around to bur right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the intrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly adrom the surroundings, was unavoidable. The length of the | gain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the exine, and the inadequacy of the force for its defense, was a treme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he source of embarrassment throughout the struggle which could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the intrenched work The first assault was commenced by the enemy's artillery | Such was the condition of the armies at night fall after nine against the centre of our left wing, which was promptly re- hours of conflict on the 15th inst., in which our loss was armies, the enemy's infant: y advanced to the conflict all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We lett WE HAVE heard any number of reports reflecting up- at the present time from America is not a single bale, while manded by Cot. Heiman, and defended by his brigade, con- our army and relieve us from an investment, which would sisting of the 10th Tennessee, under command of Lieut. necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had igorously defended, and resulted in the repulse of the ene- his original position in the line of investment, thus again

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as arrangement for their families during their prolonged his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one absence. half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The oposition then was made by the undersigned to again ght through the enemy's line and cut our way out. Genecal Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to present numbers, to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no efficer had a right to cause such a sacrifice .-

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large en. Floyd said that he would nei her surrender the comseen advancing up the river, five of which were abreast fied nothing else could be done, and that, the ef. e, he would surrender, if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be short enlistments. allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Buckner con-ented. Thereupon Gen Floyd turned the command over to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I at the commencement of hostilities with ships, shipwould neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six | creation of a navy a practicable task even if the requir hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this ed appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notflag and communication was delivered I retired from the

Before closing my report of the operations of the army at Donelson, I must, in justice to the officers and forces under my immediate command, say that harder fighting or nore gallant conduct in officers and men I have never witregimental commanders, (of which I am deprived by the do justice to the different corps. I will say however that predecessors, has proved adequate to supplying all the the forces under my immediate command bore themselves

most gallantly throughout the long and bloody conflict. I speak with special commendation of the brigades commanded by Col's Baldwin, Wharton, McCausland, Simonton poats. We had given two or three well-directed shots and Drake, and Captains Maney and Greene, who fought defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury their guns under the constant and annoying fire of the ene- will exhibit the gratifying fact, that we have no floating my's sharp-shooters, and the concentrated fire from his debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired field batteries frem which both commands suffered severely. Capt. Maney himself was wounded and had several lieute-Capt. Manay himself was wounded and had several lieutenants and many of his company killed and wounded; so did Capts. Porter and Graves. If I should hereafter receive the seventy millions of dollars; less than one-third of the reports of regimental and brigade commanders giving me sum wasted by the enemy, in his vain effort to conquer detailed information of the conduct and bearing of officers and men I will make a supplemental report. The absence of official reports deprives me of the means of giving lists | the cotton crop of the year. of the killed and wounded of the different commands. I am satisfied that in such a series of conflicts our loss was heavy. I know what the enemy's was, from passing over the battlefield with Gen. Floyd in the evening immediately after the battle. His loss in killed and wounded was terrible, exeeeding anything I have ever seen or a battle field. Our ed by the Constitution, while affording ample facilities force in the field did not exceed ten mousand men, while for the people. from what I saw of the enemy's force and from information derived from prisoners, we are sure he had from thirty to forty thousand on the field. I must acknowledge my obligations to Major Gilmer, engineer, for the especial and val- visions will be required, which will be specifically stated uable services rendered me in laying off the works, and the in the report of the head of that Department. I invite energy displayed by him in directing their construction, the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a and for his counsel and advice. I likewise acknowledge my obl gations to Col. John C. Eurch, my aid-de-camp, to Captain Gus. A. Henry, Major Field, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieutenant Chas. F. Martin, and Col. Brandon, my volunteer aids-de-camp, to Major Hays, my assistant com- visional Congress in November last for such further inmissary, Major Jones, my assistant quartermaster, for fermation touching the condition of public affairs as it the prompt manner in which they executed my orders under trying circumstances throughout the long and
might be useful to lay before you; the short interval continued conflicts, and to Major Gilmer, who accompanied which has since elapsed not having produced any mateme throughout the entire day. Also to Capt. Parker, of rial changes in that condition other than those to which my staff, whom I assigned to the command of Capt. Ross's field battery with new recruits as gunners, and who fought reference has already been made. and served them well. Col. Brandon was severely wounded early in the action. Colonel Baldwin's command constituted who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued the front of the attacking force, sustained immediately by with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me Col. Wharton's. These two brigades deserve especial comshock of battle, and under circumstances of great embar- assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts rassment threw themselves into position and followed up for the common welfare of the country.

the conflict throughout the day. Being mostly with these two brigades, I can speak from personal knowledge of their gallant bearing. I ces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment must also acknowledge my obligations to Brig. General Aid Society, will please accept the thanks of the officers entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. Johnston, who assisted me in command of the forces with and members of the Brunswick Double Quick's for suedry

to say that Col. Forrest—whose command greatly distin. guished its commander as a bold and gallant leader, and reflected distinguish honor upon itself—passed safely through the enemy's line of investment, and trust it will ye. win other honors in defence of our rights and the just came of our country.

GID.J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A M stage of President Jefferson Davis. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederale States

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring

the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall indge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since my message, at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confed Floyd, to be executed was, that with the main body of the rate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States composing it were, by the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a the forces under his command, and defending the right of mis, laced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States; and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the mean, time to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends; and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Gog. ernment credit for having done all which buman power

and foresight enabled them to accomplish. The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies.

The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation .o our discomfiture at Roancke Island. and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, upuble to communicate to you such information of those events and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed conthe surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch, as I am not only to cut-their way through investing forces, whatever may pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectation, and as favorable to our cause as

The operations of the day had forced the entire command those which marked the earlier period of the war. The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navi will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate not withhad a stubborn conflict lasting one and a half hours to re- standing the very serious difficulties against which we

They afford the cheering hope that our resources, enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will during its progress, become developed to such an extent occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistensible condition when the enemy made an advance in advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon ment for short terms against which I have steadily conour battery and field work. While he held this position it tended from the commencement of the war has, in my was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. judgment, contributed in no immeterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered and even now our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it

would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as of our left wirg, the position assaulted being a hight com- large number of arms. We had fought to open the way for a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made : still less that the delusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were ed and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in naturally averse to long enlists ents, and the early legis a-This assemit was vigorously made, and the position as the night an immease force of fresh troops, and reoccupied tion of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months .-Now that it has become probable that the war will be three battles. The command had been in the trenches through a series of years, our high spirited and gallant night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, mud and soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact ice water without shelter, and without covering and with- of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary

The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organzation. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next nieces and demoralized, that he could not make another thirty days. But, in the mean time, it is exceedingly ight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a serious loss to the service, and was a source of no butle am- Gen. Fleyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy for the last month had so far disorganized and weakenwould certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could ed our forces as to impair our ability for successful denot hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the fence; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may mand, nor would be surrender himself a prisoner. I had now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satis- shall not again during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster-

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt withstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory progress in preparation, and a certainty of early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control

The financial system devised by the wisdom of you wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of and that the total expenditure of the Government for us-less than the value of a single article of export-

The report of the Postmaster General, will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving -its revenues increasing, and already affording the assurance that it will be self sustained at the date requir-

In the Department of Justice. which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative pro-Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accord-

ance with the man late of the Constitution. I refer you to my message communicated to the Pro-

In conclusion, I cordially welcome representatives

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Acknowl dgements. The ladies of Black Rock, Brunswick county Soldiers

JOSEPH GREEN, Capt. Com's.